



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-092
Friday
12 May 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-092

CONTENTS

12 May 1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further on World Economic Forum, Regional Summit	1
Leaders on Role of South Africa [SAPA]	1
Reiterate Message of Peace [SAPA]	1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

Minister Discusses Kibeho, Denounces U.S. Proposal [Brussels LE SOIR 10 May]	3
Prosecutor Moves to Belgium, Warns of Dictatorship [Brussels Radio]	4

Zaire

Ebola Virus Reaches Kinshasa; Border Closed [AFP]	4
---------------------------------------------------------	---

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Presidential Party Wins 'Crushing' Victory [AFP]	5
UNHCR: Somaliland Citizens Flee To Border Camps [AFP]	5

Kenya

Minister Calls For Expulsion of Pro-Leakey MPs [Nairobi Radio]	6
----------------------------------------------------------------------	---

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Calls For Return of Relief Agencies [Voice of the Somali Republic]	6
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Nzo's NPT Proposal Said 'Deciding Factor' in NY [THE STAR 10 May]	8
Article Criticizes Mandela's Style of Rule [FINANCIAL MAIL 5 May]	8
IFP Condemns Members for Storming Assembly [Johannesburg Radio]	9
KwaZulu/Natal Legislature Session Suspended [SAPA]	9
Voter Registration Figure Reaches 50 Percent [SAPA]	10
Four Parties Refuse To Sign Elections Code of Conduct [THE STAR 11 May]	10
Minister Announces Urban Water Use Restrictions [SAPA]	10
South African Press Review for 11 May [THE STAR 11 May, etc.]	11

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UN Reports Improvements in Military Situation [Luanda Radio]	12
MPLA Spokesman: No Agreement Reached in Lusaka [London International]	12

Mozambique

President Chissano Receives Sudanese Envoy [<i>Maputo Radio</i>]	12
Assembly Approves Vice Presidents, Commissions [<i>Maputo Radio</i>]	12
Minister: UK Offers To Train Army Instructors [<i>Maputo Radio</i>]	13

Swaziland

Country To Borrow \$10 Million From Taiwan Bank [<i>THE SWAZI OBSERVER 11 May</i>]	13
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Zimbabwe

Country's Credit Rating Reportedly Improves [<i>THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 4 May</i>]	13
Gold Production To Reach 'Highest' Level Ever [<i>SAPA</i>]	14

Further on World Economic Forum, Regional Summit

Leaders on Role of South Africa

*MB1205055495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2214 GMT 11 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg May 11 SAPA — As the most powerful nation in the Southern Africa Development Community [SADC], South Africa will have to accept illegal immigrants from its poorer neighbours.

This was the message from African leaders at the southern Africa economic summit at Midrand north of Johannesburg on Thursday [11 May], where about 400 delegates gathered to discuss regional economic integration. While leaders acknowledged that illegal immigration had to be discouraged by border authorities, most appeared to accept that such immigration was inevitable.

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe was visibly amused by South Africa's illegal immigrant problem. "Some of our people see it as an act of manhood and courage to jump the border and avoid detection and wild animals," he said. "Men have always moved to South Africa through devious means — now it has become legendary to come to Johannesburg," he added. The Zimbabwean Government would be taking steps against such offenders, but, as President Mugabe conceded, "young boys will always be young boys".

Delivering the opening address at the summit earlier on Thursday [11 May], President Nelson Mandela said illegal immigrants from Mozambique were not necessarily regarded as illegal aliens. This was because South Africa shared a joint responsibility with its neighbours to uplift quality of life in the region. Mr Mandela said — a remark that appeared to please Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.

"You heard President Mandela this morning," President Chissano told a press briefing, adding that immigration was being closely monitored. The Mozambican Government was also setting up joint farming projects with South Africa to stem the illegal immigration flow, he said.

Reiterate Message of Peace

*MB1205062995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0307 GMT 12 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Johannesburg May 11 SAPA — The senseless waste of human life, energy

and natural resources in southern Africa appears finally to have come to an end, the region's leaders said on Thursday [11 May].

Peace at last was the unanimous message of hope on the lips of five heads-of-state at the third annual southern Africa economic summit in Johannesburg — President Nelson Mandela, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, Botswanan President Ketumile Masire and Zambian President Frederick Chiluba. The conference, jointly hosted by the Southern Africa Development Community [SADC] and the World Economic Forum, addressed regional issues surrounding the central theme of "translating reconciliation into regional reconstruction". [passage omitted]

Problems delaying regional economic integration were cited as the biggest obstacle to prosperity in the region. "Southern African states have no choice but to integrate their economies in order to be competitive in the international market," said Mr Masire. "There is immense scope for trade opportunities within the southern African development community. We have a regional market in excess of 120 million people."

Mr Mugabe emphasised the need for a "trade-off" between socialist policies designed to redress imbalances of the past and investor-friendly policies necessary to attract international capital. "One just cannot abandon socialism...because government should continue to look at the poor," he said.

Mr Chissano spoke out more strongly in favour of policies that would attract foreign investment, saying this was vital for upliftment in his war-ravaged country. He said international investors were wrong to hesitate before investing in southern Africa, because Africa was vital to the future of the developed world. "They are wasting time. They should come and help us to create these conditions for the future."

Mr Chiluba said the damage of the past had been largely repaired and southern Africa was now well-placed to benefit from stability. He praised Angolan President Jose Eduard dos Santos and rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi for their "genuine commitment to peace". "Sustainable democracy has no room for vengeance," Mr Chiluba said. "I am convinced that the peace process in Angola will take place."

A fitting conclusion to a day marked by optimism and general consensus came from visiting European Union official Prof Joao de deus Pinheiro. In the final session of the day he told delegates southern Africa was capable of achieving a prosperous economy similar to that recently developed by "Asian tigers" such as

Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. "Angola has so many complements in relation to southern Africa," he said. "It's the missing piece of the puzzle. This is one of the reasons why the EU is so eager to support southern Africa."

Rwanda

Minister Discusses Kibeho, Denounces U.S. Proposal

BR1005152895 Brussels LE SOIR in French
10 May 95 p 2

[Interview with Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration Jacques Bihozagara by Colette Braeckman; place and date not given: "Reconstruction in Rwanda"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Braeckman] On the subject of Kibeho. Why did you decide to evacuate this camp, despite United Nations' advice to the contrary?

[Bihozagara] Several weeks previously, a joint committee of representatives of the various ministries, non-governmental organizations, and UN agencies agreed on the need to close these camps, and to allow the displaced persons to return home. This committee also established that many violent people, including criminals, had gathered in the last camp likely to be evacuated, Kibeho camp. The accompanying measures for this evacuation, namely the deployment of the Army, considered necessary for security reasons, were the decision of the government. But the deployment of two battalions around the camp took place quite openly for all to see. UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] was informed of this. It only disowned the operation and withdrew from it when the violence started. But we were never advised against such an operation.

Could Not Have Been 4,000 Dead in Kibeho

[Braeckman] Why did things go so badly wrong?

[Bihozagara] What happened is that a lot of people began to leave the camp between 18 and 22 April, without encountering any problems. On Saturday 22 April, the hard core who felt increasingly isolated entrenched themselves in the camp, behind the civilians. From there, they began throwing stones and grenades at the Rwandan soldiers and also the UN soldiers. All the soldiers then reacted and the Blue Helmets also opened fire. There was great panic and chaos. But the number of dead has been greatly exaggerated.

[Braeckman] Doctors Without Frontiers nevertheless supports the figure of 4,000 dead. There are other reports that Rwandan soldiers took away bodies during the night so they could not be counted...

[Bihozagara] Listen: The president visited the site on Sunday morning and he said that the bodies of the victims should be found and counted. After digging up the bodies, we counted 338. We asked those who said that there were many more to show us where they were. They could not do it, there was nothing to show. Not in

the latrines or anywhere else! As to the story of soldiers carrying off bodies during the night, this is impossible. How can you carry off 4,000 bodies unobserved when UNAMIR is present with its trucks and night vision equipment and has the means to observe everything? In any event, there will be an international inquiry. Some of these investigators are already on the spot and are going to start work. [passage omitted]

If I Could, I Would Argue Case in Zaire

[Braeckman] You are often seen as a hard-liner, if not an extremist within the government. You are accused of being more concerned about the former Tutsi refugees of 1959 than the return of the new refugees of 1994?

[Bihozagara] A "hard-liner." It is true that I have to settle some hard questions, and some complex questions. But such analyses are intended to destabilize the government and to try to split it. I can tell you that the entire government believes in the need to find a solution to the problem of these refugee camps. As to the former refugees from the Diaspora, I observed that when they returned to Rwanda they occupied the land and homes vacated by those who had just left. This occupation naturally blocked any prospect of a return. I therefore decided to help the earlier refugees to resettle, in particular in the Mutara region.

In order to supervise operations, I stayed in the area for three weeks. I was then suddenly accused of being the minister for the former refugees, and not being concerned about the others. If I could I would go to Tanzania, to Zaire, to argue for the return of my compatriots.

[Braeckman] Why do you not go?

[Bihozagara] For security reasons. In Tanzania, the foreign minister told me that he had received an international arrest warrant for Georges Ruggia which he is unable to implement. Your compatriot, the presenter on Radio Mille Collines, is seeking refuge in the Benaco refugee camp, surrounded by very well-armed militia-men, and the Tanzanians do not have the means to go and seize him. They think it would take two battalions at least!

[Braeckman] What do you think of the American idea of setting up a separate country for the Hutus and the Tutsis?

[Bihozagara] It is madness! Everybody today thinks they are a "specialist" in Rwandan affairs. This idea is totally impractical. When he visited Kigali, U.S. Secretary of State Moose did not raise this with us. He came up with this idea in Kenya, perhaps under the influence of President Daniel arap Moi who, by the

way, is harboring several of those responsible for the genocide.

Prosecutor Moves to Belgium, Warns of Dictatorship

LD1105184895 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 11 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The state prosecutor at the Kigali court of the first instance has issued a veritable distress call in Brussels today. Francois-Xavier Nsanzuwera asked foreign countries to send magistrates to Rwanda and generally help its justice system, or else the country risks foundering into dictatorship. He was speaking to Valerie Hirsch:

[Begin recording] [Nsanzuwera] There is such a risk if nothing is done to strengthen the justice system. It is time to take the situation in hand, because, as I have just said, the military use the absence of a justice system as an excuse. If Rwanda is not to become a dictatorship it must be enabled to have an independent judiciary.

[Hirsch] The Rwandan justice system lacks magistrates. Many were killed in the genocide. It also lacks material means. My office is still without windows and I don't have a car, the Kigali prosecutor said.

Moreover, he said, the judges were afraid of the military and of the political commissars of the Rwandan Patriotic Front who make mass arrests, often without any grounds.

The state prosecutor found that he could no longer work in such conditions and decided to come to Belgium for a year on a grant from Antwerp University.

However, he said if the international community sent magistrates to Rwanda he would return to his post in Kigali immediately. There was a lot to do there, such as 30,000 prisoners awaiting trial, he said, in a message addressed mainly to Belgium. [end recording]

Zaire

Ebola Virus Reaches Kinshasa; Border Closed

AB1105214595 Paris AFP in French GMT 2015 GMT 11 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa, 11 May (AFP) — Bernardin Mungule Diaka, governor of the City of

Kinshasa, today ordered the closure of the border between Kinshasa and neighboring Bandundu Province, east of the Zairian capital, where several localities have been hit by the red diarrhea and haemorrhagic fever epidemic, a source close to the Governorate has disclosed.

Nothing can now get into or out of Kinshasa by road, river, or air, the source stated, and went on to explain that the measure was necessitated by the worrying situation in Bandundu, which might threaten Kinshasa. Officials from the Kinshasa mayor's office point out: "If the epidemics which are raging now in some localities in Bandundu were to hit Kinshasa, it would be a tragedy, because the city does not have adequate facilities to deal with such a situation." The officials cited as an example the limited capacity of the capital's mortuaries, which have room for only 150 corpses.

Sources at the Kinshasa mayor's office disclosed that a total of 150 Gendarmerie units have been deployed to enforce the measure, where there was a hint of the municipal authorities' grave concern about the social consequences, which might arise in the event of an epidemic. According to the source, Mungule Diaka suggested that the government also close the border around Kimvula, between the Bandundu and Bas-Zaïre Provinces, to check the spread of the epidemic.

With a population of 4 million inhabitants, Kinshasa receives 45 percent of its food supplies from Bandundu Province, with the majority of it passing through the town of Kikwit (pop. 600,000), which is located 400 km southeast of Kinshasa and is also the main center of the current infection. The government will have to act in such a way that this closure does not affect the Kinshasa, Mr. Mungula Diaka observed, recommending that the capital be supplied with food through the Equateur and Bas-Zaïre Provinces in addition to the Plateau and Mai-Ndombe districts, which lie to the north of Bandundu and are connected with Kinshasa by river transportation.

In Kinshasa, where the presence of the disease has not been officially announced, a source in the mayor's office reported two haemorrhagic fever cases, without giving further details. This news is yet to be confirmed by the crisis body that was set up to deal with the situation.

Ethiopia

Presidential Party Wins 'Crushing' Victory

AB1105212295 Paris AFP in English
1429 GMT 11 May 95

[Report by Saba Seyoum]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Addis Ababa, May 11 (AFP) — The political party backing President Meles Zenawi has won a crushing victory in Ethiopia's first general elections since the ouster in May 1991 of a military regime, the ENA news agency said Thursday [11 May].

The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) took all 92 seats in the Addis Ababa regional parliament and 21 of the capital's 23 seats in the new federal parliament in Sunday's vote, the official news agency said.

Meles's Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF), which overthrew Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam's dictatorship with the help of allied rebel armies, is the main component in the EPRDF.

However, the victory of the EPRDF at the polls was also in part due to a boycott of the elections by the main opposition parties, which dismissed them as a farce and resisted international pressure to take part.

Meles' supporters were thus assured of victory in the seven of Ethiopia's 10 regions where voting took place on May 7. In Addis Ababa, the two other federal parliament seats were won by independent candidates.

Official results from the six other participating other regions are due to be announced next week.

The poll was postponed until May 27 in the Afar and Somali ethnic regions in the northeast and east of the country, which have seen sporadic unrest and where the central authorities face extreme separatist or Islamic groups.

They were also postponed until a unspecified date in the small eastern Harar region of some 40,000 people, whose status is not clearly defined in the new Constitution, which allows considerably autonomy to the country's regions.

The opposition stayed away from elections last June to a Constituent Assembly, in which the EPRDF won 403 of the 515 seats.

In a remarkable move, the assembly last December drafted a constitution calling for the right of the 10 regions to secede. The regions were drawn according to ethno-linguistic factors and were accorded a large degree of autonomy in a new federal system.

Meles in May 1993 granted independence to Eritrea, which had been at war with Addis Ababa for 30 years, and promptly accused by the opposition of wanting to break up the old Ethiopian empire.

But Meles insisted that enshrining the right to secede in the constitution was the only way to ensure the peaceful cohabitation of the estimated 80 "nationalities" that make up Ethiopia.

UNHCR: Somaliland Citizens Flee To Border Camps

AB1105143595 Paris AFP in English
1354 GMT 10 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Addis Ababa, May 10 (AFP) — Fighting between rival militias in Somaliland, the breakaway northwestern part of Somalia, has made 6,000 people flee to neighbouring Ethiopia, the UN refugee agency said here Wednesday [10 May].

The refugees from Burao, the second town in Somaliland, have joined 80,000 others from Somalia already present in Ethiopia, the Addis Ababa spokesman of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Marwan El-Khuri, declared.

The UNHCR is concerned about the increasing population in refugee camps where it operates, which are now home to nearly 84,400 people, he added.

A Somali former ambassador to Kenya, Hussein Ali Dualeh, on Tuesday said fighting between rival clans had claimed 200 lives and forced 30,000 people, or about half the population, to leave Burao.

He announced the formation of a peace committee for Somaliland.

Somaliland, a former British colony, proclaimed its independence from the rest of Somalia, formerly ruled by Italy, after the ouster of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in 1991, it has never been internationally recognised.

Fighting which breaks out regularly in the region pits supporters of the "president," Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, against those of his predecessor, Abdulrahman Ahmed "Tur," who now opposes secession by Somaliland.

El-Khuri also added that 3,000 Ethiopian refugees will be repatriated from Kenya by June, before the rainy season begins in Ethiopia. The UNHCR estimates that there are 7,000 Ethiopian refugees in Ethiopia.

Kenya

Minister Calls For Expulsion of Pro-Leakey MPs

EA1105210095 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 11 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Johnstone Makau, has said that opposition MPs who are associated with the proposed new political party of Paul Muite and Dr. Richard Leakey should cease being members of the National Assembly until they seek a fresh mandate on the new party.

The minister further told the political parties which sponsored the MPs in question to Parliament to withdraw their sponsorship. Kiraitu Murungi, Mohammed Farah Maalim of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, and Maoka Maore of DP [Democratic Party] accompanied Dr. Richard Leakey to announce their intention of forming a new political party. Mr. Makau said that the four [as heard] MPs betrayed their constituents and their parties, adding that the reasons given for the formation of a proposed party are flimsy and parochial. The minister said that the truth behind the formation of the party is to create a conduit through which funds for destabilizing this country would be channelled.

Mr. Makau wondered how Mr. Paul Muite would expect support for his new party after Kenyans rejected and condemned his call for civil disobedience.

He said that Dr. Leakey should be the last person to talk about corruption and tribalism, since his record at the Kenya museums showed that he worked forcefully for his personal gain at the expense of the national interest.

The minister asked the security forces to be strict with those out to cause political instability in Kenya by soliciting political funds from foreign countries. He said it was seditious to solicit for funds from foreign countries to destabilize the country.

Mr. Makau said that the Government of Kenya will be firm in dealing with people attempting to hide under the guise of democracy to cause chaos and instability, for it is the constitutional duty of any government to protect its citizens.

The minister noted that, despite maneuvers by political opportunists like Paul Muite and Dr. Leakey, the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union], is becoming stronger as Kenyans realize that the opposition has no meaningful development agenda. He said that with the opposition euphoria gone, Kenyans have realized that their future lies in KANU, which is a national party, and its leader, President Daniel arap Moi. He pre-

dicted that KANU will win the 1997 general elections with President Moi at the helm with a landslide majority.

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Calls For Return of Relief Agencies

EA1005164595 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 10 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In the name of Allah, the merciful, the beneficent. I am honored to pass my greetings to you confidently, in the name of Allah, that of the Somali people in the country and outside and on my own behalf on the occasion of Id al-Adha, which is being celebrated by all Muslims throughout the world.

I also have the honor to congratulate the Somali pilgrims who have had the opportunity to fulfil their obligations in the hajj, and all other officials.

Meanwhile, following the departure of UNOSOM [United Nations Operation in Somalia] bodies representing the UN for Somali affairs, aid to the Somali people was stopped, and people started to die from malnutrition again. In some regions the situation is serious.

The responsibility for this rests on the UNOSOM bodies which, as they left the country, forecast that fighting would break out. This frightened the relief agencies and prompted them to suspend their assistance until stability was ensured.

For this reason, we appeal to the international community to dispatch unconditional help to the Somali people, and for the relief agencies to operate at full capacity in all regions of the country.

The international community is aware that there is no civil war in the country, except for minor clashes which occur rarely in certain parts of the country.

I am also obliged to propose to the Somali people the official implementation of the Koranic way of life, which is the only way out of the suffering which we created for ourselves, and for which God gave us a taste of the punishment.

We are satisfied with the victories so far scored in implementing Islamic shari'ah, the proof of which can be seen in the regions or districts where it was carried out. In conclusion, I call on the Somali people to hold a great national reconciliation conference, involving political and traditional leaders, at both the organizational and community levels.

I am issuing a call for peace to those factions which are fighting in some areas in the northern regions, in

Galguduud and in the district of Bermuda in Mogadishu. Political relations between the Somali people can only be settled through dialogue and a great conference at which all sides are represented.

Let peace prevail. Let the implementation of Islamic shari'ah endure, and long live the Somali people. I pray to God that the people reach next year in prosperity

and trade their problems and insecurity for peace. We pray to God in this holy month to reconcile the hearts of our people and to give us lasting peace and a just government which will rule according to the Islamic way of life in the near future. Peace and the blessings and mercy of God be upon you.

Nzo's NPT Proposal Said 'Deciding Factor' in NY
MB1005140095 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
10 May 95 p 10

[Report by Peter Fabricius]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington — A compromise proposal by South Africa is likely to be the deciding factor which clinches overwhelming international support for permanently entrenching the crucial Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) this week.

Observers believe that no less than the future security of the world depends upon this week's decision because if the treaty is not made permanent, there will eventually be no international law to stop uncontrolled proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Almost 180 nations have been at loggerheads over the issue for the past three weeks at a NPT review conference at the United Nations in New York.

The 25-year-old NPT was designed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons by limiting them to the five declared nuclear states — the U.S., Russia, China, Britain and France — and banning them from the rest of the world.

The nuclear weapons states want the treaty extended indefinitely and unconditionally while many non-nuclear states want at most a 25-year extension. They hope this will put pressure on the nuclear states to change what they regard as a discriminatory treaty.

The conference is scheduled to decide the future of the treaty today. Thanks in no small measure to a compromise presented by Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo to the conference on April 19, it now seems a clear majority of the NPT signatories have moved behind indefinite extension — and even complete consensus is within reach.

Nzo's proposal, which supports indefinite NPT extension but imposes new disarmament pressures on the nuclear states, has become the focal point of the conference.

It has helped persuade several sceptical non-nuclear states — including many members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) — to support indefinite extension.

After lobbying by South Africa [SA], the recent NAM conference in Indonesia refrained from taking an expected position against indefinite extension, leaving the way open for individual states to support it.

Last week, key NAM member Mexico, originally one of the strongest opponents of indefinite extension, reversed its position. And on the other side, U.S. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary said last week the U.S. would probably back the SA position.

SA has proposed strengthening the regular five-yearly reviews of progress made by treaty countries in meeting their obligations, such as establishing a full nuclear test ban, and in transferring peaceful nuclear technology to developing countries.

It is understood the U.S. and other nuclear states are balking at being held to proposed timetables for disarmament, and the U.S. and SA delegations have been in intense discussion.

Observers here don't expect this issue to upset a decision this week in favour of entrenching the treaty.

Article Criticizes Mandela's Style of Rule

MB1205102495 Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL
in English 5 May 95 p 39

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The resumption of parliament after an excessively extended Easter recess was overshadowed by the ignominious debacle of Nelson Mandela's May Day speech at Umlazi. Whether the president really intends to — or even can — cut off financial aid to KwaZulu/Natal is irrelevant: the violence and his abrupt departure from the stadium show a linked sequence of shocking misapprehensions within his office.

Democratic Party leader Tony Leon — speaking in the President's Budget vote this week — described Umlazi as "a vivid example of the gross vein of political intolerance still alive in this country." A year after the installation of the Government of National Unity (GNU), portents of divisiveness, violence and endemic incompetence are everywhere.

Since the beginning of the year, parliament — including the Constitutional Assembly (CA) — has enacted a singularly lacklustre performance. Within legislative, portfolio and CA committees there has been a disheartening pattern of party-political bickering, postponements and at times an actual lack of legislation for the MPs to consider. It is apparent that a new draft constitution cannot be ready by the deadline of July 14 — and Inkatha's boycott of the CA has exacerbated the muddle.

Leon goes so far as to suggest that the ANC has become weary of the responsibilities of parliamentary democracy. Increasingly, authoritarian "solutions" are mooted when an impasse looms — as, indeed, Mandela's threat of starving KwaZulu of funds until it falls into line demonstrates.

This slowly emerging iron hand belies the political correctness that stamps the majority of the ANC's legislative and constitutional proposals; indeed, it is often the case that while the rhetoric has a fine sound, the actual intention indicates intolerance and impatience.

As head of State and party, Mandela must bear the responsibility for this structural ambivalence.

Thus the ANC's "shadow" constitution — Building a United Nation, the document discussed at a special conference at the end of March — has rightly infuriated those who believed that the ANC had bowed to the pragmatic need for a measure of federalism in SA. Instead, the positions outlined, and ratified at the special conference, posit a strongly centrist State in which, for example, regional funds would be apportioned by government. If carried through, a clause relating to the independence of the Reserve Bank would make it a tool of social and economic policy.

The ANC's increasing resentment of the media — which now includes a demand for prime-time TV coverage of its viewpoints — is reminiscent of the Nats' [National Party] anxiety to manipulate the airwaves.

Mandela's outburst at Umlazi came at the end of a worried month for the party — during which Inkatha made plain how firm it had become on its demands; and in which the dealings with Winnie Mandela and Allan Boesak made a laughing stock of the ANC's ability to discipline its growing corps of discontented populists, and of its seriousness in addressing prima facie evidence of corruption and self-serving.

On the broader social front, Mandela's image as a peace-maker has not seriously eroded — but parliamentary opinion is growing that too much rests upon his shoulders alone. Interviewed on Agenda on Freedom Day, he insisted that he delegated where he could to his deputies. However, Inkatha, Winnie and Boesak were precisely the wrong issues to delegate to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, whose political image is rapidly becoming nebulous, to say the least. And yet it is common cause that Mbeki is the heir-apparent to Mandela.

When he opened parliament on February 17, Mandela lashed out at crime, "the attempt by some in our country to introduce anarchy into our society. I speak of those who engage in such totally unacceptable practices as the murder of police officers, the taking of hostages, riots, looting, the forcible occupation of public buildings, blocking of public highways, vandalism of public and private property, and so on."

Since then, there has been an intensification of criminal activities and civil disorder. Leon pointed out this week that since the presidential speech, there had been seven major incidents of hostage-taking. "Last year an incredible 789,000 crimes of violence were committed in SA — almost one act of violence against every fiftieth South African. The release of 15,000 criminals (the Freedom Day concession) is not reassuring. Neither

is the war against crime assisted by the calamitous decision of the GNU to cut the police budget and keep police pay at its abysmal low levels."

Unruliness and incompetence in the public sector have never been higher. The strain is twofold: upon the fraying image of the country as a reliable and safe haven for investment; and upon the sanctity of the pension funds that look set to be raided for purposes of current expenditure in raising public-sector salaries.

Fiscal discipline cannot be maintained if this happens; and that would lead to steeply increasing inflation and concomitant union demands that would further disturb SA's image as a disciplined economy.

Mandela's local and international prestige is such that he can ride out such criticisms for a while. But the real shock of Umlazi lies in the possibility that Mandela is unaware of how swiftly the forces he described as "anarchy" are building up — nor the extent to which he and his style of rule have contributed to this deepening malaise.

IFP Condemns Members for Storming Assembly

MB1105160295 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1400 GMT 11 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has condemned the storming of the legislative building in Ulundi on Tuesday [9 May] by about 200 members of its Self-Protection Units [SPU]. Speaking in Cape Town today, IFP defense spokesman Phillip Powell described the actions as ill-disciplined and illegal. He said the actions could not be tolerated by the leadership of the Self-Protection Units who are to meet in Ulundi tomorrow to decide on disciplinary action. Mr. Powell suggested that individual members found guilty of misconduct be suspended from all SPU structures.

KwaZulu/Natal Legislature Session Suspended

MB1105163195 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 11 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Durban May 11 SAPA — The KwaZulu/Natal legislature sitting in Ulundi, which began with the budget debate last week, has been suspended until security has been improved at both legislature complexes in Ulundi and Pietermaritzburg. Premier Frank Mdlalose said on Thursday [11 May]. [passage omitted]

Voter Registration Figure Reaches 50 Percent

*MB1105053495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2048 GMT 10 May 95*

[Report by Dirk van Zyl]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 10 SAPA — The national registration figure for the November 1 local government elections had reached 50 percent, Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer disclosed on Wednesday [10 May].

Addressing a media briefing in Cape Town, he stressed, however, that much hard work lay ahead in the remaining 26 days before registration closed to ensure that many people did not find on election day they could not vote. Figures released by Mr Meyer and co-chairman of the local government elections task group, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, showed that while the 50 percent figure had been reached in seven of the nine provinces, the Eastern Cape (38.46 percent) and KwaZulu/Natal (38.01) lagged behind.

It could be said with increasing confidence that if it depended on the registration level only "we will be able to hold legitimate elections in the vast majority of TMCs (transitional metropolitan councils) and TLCs (transitional local councils), if by legitimate we mean that a comfortable majority of voters can express their voting preference", Dr Slabbert said.

Problem TMC areas included Durban — where the registration figure was 28 percent — North East Rand (42), Vaal (44) and Pretoria (42). Areas of concern among TLCs included Eastern Transvaal (39) and Northern Transvaal (46). In non-urban/rural areas, difficulties were being experienced in much of the Eastern Cape — especially the former Transkei (9.91 percent) — and parts of the Eastern Transvaal, Gauteng (39) and KwaZulu/Natal (32). The Western Cape tmc had reached an "impressive" 73.92 percent registration level in the metro, and 65.97 for the whole province.

Dr Slabbert said he and his colleagues were pushing for a national average of 66 percent — two-thirds of voters. Mr Meyer and Dr Slabbert appealed to all concerned, and especially political parties, for a special effort in the remaining registration period, which ends on June 5.

Four Parties Refuse To Sign Elections Code of Conduct

*MB1105132995 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
11 May 95 p 8*

[Report by Charmeela Bhagawat]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Four political parties refused to sign a code of conduct for November's community

elections in Johannesburg yesterday, but this did not dampen the enthusiasm of other parties to ensure a free and fair poll.

Seven parties signed the negotiated document to "promote conditions conducive to the conduct of a free and fair election, and a climate of democratic tolerance, in which political activity may take place without fear of coercion, intimidation or reprisals".

The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], CP [Conservative Party], Asinamali and Sofasonke parties declined to sign the code.

The IFP's Gerda Bekker said her party objected to the prohibition on the carrying of cultural weapons during campaigning and political meetings. The party maintained that cultural weapons were part of the Zulu cultural dress, she said. After she spoke at length about IFP policy and its attitude towards the code, an aggravated local Government and Housing deputy director-general Enos Ngutshane thanked Bekker for her "political speech" but said the signing would continue. He later said the party had been "reneging for quite a while" and that although the code would be binding on the parties, the IFP's refusal to sign the document would not spoil the election climate.

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], DP [Democratic Party], ANC, Merit People's Party, Federal Party, NP [National Party] and the African Christian Democratic Party pledged themselves to promote and respect the spirit of the code of conduct.

The ANC's Mondli Gungubele, who sits on the Multi-party Liaison Committee with all the other parties, said his party would not be opposed to reviewing the code of conduct later if the need arose and if the gesture would help to maintain peace.

Minister Announces Urban Water Use Restrictions

*MB1205071695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0101 GMT 12 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria May 11 SAPA — Urban households have to immediately cut water usage by a fifth in terms of restrictions announced by Water Affairs Minister Kader Asmal on Thursday [11 May]. In a statement in Pretoria he said the limitations would apply until March next year.

Industries and mines within areas under the jurisdiction of local authorities, water boards and water corporations were also subjected to a 20 per cent restriction. Mines and industries elsewhere would have to make do with 10 per cent less water, as would livestock farmers using intensive feeding schemes. Usage for irrigation

was reduced by 40 per cent and it could be abstracted only at certain times in the week, with the exception of the Vaalharts irrigation scheme. A restriction of five per cent was imposed on Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] and Sasol [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation].

The statement said local authorities, water boards and water service corporations would have to apply different levels of restrictions to achieve an overall saving of 20 per cent without affecting production. Mr Asmal said his department had tried to avoid restrictions but water in the Vaal River system was in "very short supply".

South African Press Review for 11 May
MB1105131295

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Government 'Botched' on Release of Child Suspects in Prison — Referring to the release of awaiting-trial child prisoners this week, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 May in a page 16 editorial says: "We all agree that children don't belong in jail. But many also feel the release issue has been botched." THE STAR believes it is "ridiculous" to blame the police who do "not have the manpower to maintain law and order, let alone to play social worker." Various government departments were reportedly "unprepared" for the release of the children "probably because the Government, sat-

isfied with its own liberal achievement, simply forgot about the governing bit." "The Government failed society on the release issue and should admit this."

Ramaphosa's Shell House 'Propaganda' — A second editorial on the same page notes the "disingenuous explanation" of ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa on the Shell House massacre on 28 March 1994. He reportedly claims the ANC guards "returned, rather than initiated, fire." The paper raises, among other questions, why the ANC refused police permission to enter and search the building immediately after the shooting, and why the ANC waited "nearly three months" before handing over weapons for ballistic testing. In conclusion, Ramaphosa's remarks are seen as "obfuscatory propaganda."

THE CITIZEN

Criticism of 'Rushed' Release of Juvenile Suspects — Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 10 May in its page 6 editorial says the release of 700 juvenile suspects was a "muck-up" because there was no room for them in already overcrowded places of safety. The release of the juveniles was "rushed" and "without proper arrangements." "Keeping juveniles out of jails where they can be abused by hardened criminals is socially and legally desirable — provided there is alternative accommodation and more suitable care for them."

Angola**UN Reports Improvements in Military Situation***MB1205094495 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's representative in Angola, reported yesterday that there have been improvements in the country's military situation. The UN special representative said this at the end of the Joint Commission's 15th ordinary session:

[Begin Beye recording in French, with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] The cease-fire agreement has been complied with, despite a tense situation in Uige Province in the aforementioned period. It was with great pleasure that the Joint Commission noted for the first time that there were no violations against the UN Angola Verification Mission in the period under review. [end recording]

UN Special Representative Blondin Beye also announced that the process to increase the movement of people and goods was on the right track:

[Begin Beye recording] The Joint Commission is happy with the outcome of its fifth special meeting last week. It was with great pleasure that the Joint Commission took note of the fact that the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola alike have made strenuous efforts for peace, allowing significant progress to be made concerning the rehabilitation of railroads. I also would like to stress the assistance provided by nongovernmental organizations and certain friendly countries to that end, and to start implementing the mine removal program. [end recording]

The Joint Commission is expected to hold its next meeting in Benguela Province soon.

MPLA Spokesman: No Agreement Reached in Lusaka*MB1205083495 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 11 May 95*

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Joao Lourenco, spokesman for the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], said his party has not reached any secret agreement with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] concerning Jonas Savimbi's status. In an interview with our correspondent in Luanda, the MPLA official rejected rumors making the rounds in the country that Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Dr. Jonas Sav-

imbi had reached a political agreement at their meeting in the Zambian capital on 6 May. Joao Lourenco noted that the meeting documents contain nothing secret, adding they reflect exactly what was disclosed to the public. He categorically denied reports of an agreement whereby Jonas Savimbi would be given the post of vice president. That senior MPLA official added that the UNITA leader had not even made any such demand at the meeting. He concluded by reaffirming the complete validity of the Lusaka Protocol as signed by [Foreign Affairs Minister] Venancio de Moura and [head of the UNITA team to the Lusaka peace talks] Eugenio Manuvakola in the Zambian capital on 20 November 1994. That goes also for the second round of presidential elections, when conditions are in place for them to go ahead.

MPLA spokesman Lourenco described all those reports as pure speculation, adding that it is premature at this stage to make definitive pronouncements, because there is still much to be done, particularly with regard to military matters. He added, however, that there is no reason to be overly concerned about Jonas Savimbi's future status. [passage omitted]

Mozambique**President Chissano Receives Sudanese Envoy***MB1005135595 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 10 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday received in Maputo Bishop (Gabriel Rojek Joel), an envoy of the Sudanese President General Ahmad Hasan al-Bashir. Bishop (Rojek Joel) is minister of state for foreign affairs. He brought a message from President Al-Bashir to the Mozambican leader, Chissano. The content of the message has not been made public.

Assembly Approves Vice Presidents, Commissions*MB1105204695 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Assembly of the Republic today unanimously approved the draft resolution on vice presidents. The following deputies were appointed vice presidents: Abdul Carimo of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], Vicente Ululu of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], and Marcos Juma of the Democratic Union.

The Assembly of the Republic also approved drafts creating the following commissions: planning and budget; social welfare and environmental affairs; defense and public order; international relations; economic affairs; judicial affairs, human rights and law; and agriculture,

regional development, public administration, and local government.

Frelimo will lead the following commissions: planning and budget; judicial affairs, human rights, and law; international relations; social welfare and environmental affairs; and agriculture, regional development, public administration and local government.

Renamo will lead the defense and public order commission and the economic affairs commission.

Minister: UK Offers To Train Army Instructors

MB1105121595 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Defense Minister Aguiar Mazula said in Maputo yesterday that Great Britain has offered to train Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] military instructors. Speaking to NOTICIAS newspaper, Minister Mazula said the Mozambican Government would like to see Great Britain expand its military cooperation with Mozambique. Great Britain was involved in the training of FADM's first units.

Swaziland

Country To Borrow \$10 Million From Taiwan Bank

MB1105092495 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 11 May 95 pp 1, 2

[Report by Thulani Mthethwa]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Minister for Finance, Dr Derek von Wissel is to borrow a loan of 10 million U.S. Dollars (over E30 million [emalangenil]) from the Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China.

A Bill which authorises the Minister to make the loan was approved yesterday by the House of Assembly. The Minister will make the loan to pay back an amount taken from the country's reserves to settle the outstanding instalment of the Fokker 100 aircraft.

Dr von Wissel explained that the amount has to be paid back because it finances capital investment projects like the construction of Maguga Dam. However, MP Ntuthuko Dlamini wondered if making the loan will not put the country in jeopardy internationally in terms of other loans made. He commended the idea of settling the Fokker 100 instalment through the local reserves.

MP Mgabhi Dlamini submitted that a Select Committee to look into the issue recommended that the loan be made to pay back the money taken from the reserves. He asked the House to approve the Bill since it was in line with the recommendation of the committee also instituted by the House.

Supporting the submission, Dr von Wissel said the country is responsible in managing its economy and has been credited internationally. Tabling the Bill yesterday, Dr von Wissel said: "I wish to present the Loan (Finance for Fokker 100) Loan Bill No 1 of 1995 which seeks Parliament's approval for me to raise a loan of 10 million U.S. Dollars from the Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China. The Ministry successfully negotiated with the Bank for 10 million U.S. Dollars as a loan. The request I am tabling before Parliament is for me to sign the loan agreement. The purpose of the loan is assisting in the financing of the Fokker 100 aircraft." [passage omitted]

Zimbabwe

Country's Credit Rating Reportedly Improves

MB1005163495 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 May 95 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zimbabwe's reputation as a good debtor has risen another notch, but the Economist Intelligence Unit [EIU] warns that the waning popularity of the ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] government in the absence of an effective opposition is sowing seeds for political unrest.

The EIU, citing fresh liberalisation of Zimbabwe's current account has lifted the country's medium term lending risk status into the "B" category while the overall rating remains in the "C" category, but down five points.

"While the incoherence and weaknesses of the opposition and the government's lack of popularity are causing a degree of uncertainty, the policy continuity that comes with the inevitable re-election of... ZANU-PF nevertheless ensures that Zimbabwe merits a "C" rating for political and policy risk," it said in its 1995 first quarter Zimbabwe report.

Zimbabwe's short-term risk rating continues to be "C" the report said, explaining that payment delays were still at three months. Foreign exchange reserves were expected to rise to four months of imports at US\$1.1 billion (\$9.24 billion [Zimbabwe dollars]) in 1996 compared to this year's US\$845 million (\$7.1 billion).

It said although the country's debt burden was rising "there is every reason to expect that Zimbabwe will continue to service its debt promptly" as 80 percent of the total public debt stock was medium-term and long-term.

Putting Zimbabwe's external debt at US\$4.7 billion (\$39.48 billion) or 89 percent of GDP in 1994, the EIU said foreign debt service would consume about

US\$615 million (\$5.2 billion) this year, equivalent to 27.1 percent of GDP and US\$649 million (\$5.5 billion) in 1996, about 25.8 percent.

Zimbabwe is in the final year of the first phase of Western-backed economic reforms that have seen the nation's debt rise from a mere US\$786 million (\$6.6 billion) in 1980 to a projected US\$5.1 billion (\$42.8 billion) this year and US\$5.4 billion (\$45.4 billion) in 1996.

The EIU said Zimbabwe's merchandise exports were expected to reach US\$1.96 billion (\$16.5 billion) this year, lifted by higher commodity prices, compared to imports of about US\$1.7 billion (\$14.2 billion) for a current account deficit of US\$85 million (\$714 million) after factoring in invisibles.

"Given this small current account deficit, Zimbabwe's financing requirement will continue to be manageable at US\$467 million in 1995 and \$530 million in 1996 even though the principal repayments continue to be substantial".

It said although the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were pressing the government for fiscal restraint "they are generally pleased with Zimbabwe's performance and will continue to back the government".

Gold Production To Reach 'Highest' Level Ever

*MB1105161895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1436 GMT 11 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare May 11 SAPA — Gold production in Zimbabwe should reach 22,000 kg in

1995, the highest ever produced in the country, the ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] news agency reported on Thursday [11 May].

Rio Tinto Zimbabwe said in a report gold output continued to increase, and last year the mineral became the single largest foreign currency earner, taking over from the key tobacco crop.

The company, itself a leading gold producer, said last year 20,564 kg of the yellow mineral were produced worth in excess of ZD2-billion [Zimbabwean dollars].

"The 20,564 kg was nearly nine per cent up on the figure for 1993, and based on the figures of the first two months of this year, production could reach 22,000 kg in 1995.

"It is interesting to note that the 20,564 kg produced in 1994 has been exceeded several times in the past — in each of the years, from 1913-1917 and from 1934-1942 — the highest production being 28,949kg in 1916 which was worth ZD62.4-million."

The company said the wealth created by gold mining in the early part of the century had provided a solid foundation for the country's economy, and today, increased exploration and new, improved technologies "should ensure that gold continues to play a key role in Zimbabwe's economy."

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, DC 20013-2604
Telephone: (202) 338-6735
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

16 May 95

